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Commission for Social Development

Report on the fifty-second session
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Note

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Summary

At its fifty-second regular session, held on 15 February 2013 and from 11 to 21 February 2014, which was the policy year of the two-year review and policy cycle, the Commission for Social Development considered the priority theme, "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all". The Commission also reviewed relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups and the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

The opening of the Commission was addressed by, inter alia, the Vice President of the Economic and Social Council and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. During its eight-day session, in addition to its general discussions, the Commission convened three high-level panel discussions: one on the priority theme; one on the emerging issue of social drivers of sustainable development; and one in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family.

The Chair's summaries of the panel discussions can be accessed on the website of the Commission (http://undesadspd.org/CommissionforSocialDevelopment/Sessions/2014.aspx). As a contribution of the Commission to the 2014 annual ministerial review of the Economic and Social Council, the Chair will send a letter to the President of the Council containing a summary of the deliberations of the fifty-second session of the Commission relevant to the theme of the review.

In connection with its review of the relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups, the Special Rapporteur on disability presented his report to the Commission.

The high-level panel discussion and the general debate of the Commission on the priority theme highlighted the critical importance of empowerment in accelerating the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and ensuring that the post-2015 development agenda will be people-centred. To that end, it was stressed that synergies must be created between empowerment policies and the ongoing work on strengthening the social pillar of sustainable development as articulated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda. Social, economic and environmental aspects of development need to be further integrated at all levels.

It was noted that Governments could adopt an empowering approach to policymaking and policy implementation by establishing and strengthening participatory mechanisms and institutions while investing in social services to improve the capabilities of individuals and communities. Transparency and accountability, good governance and civic engagement were highlighted as core elements of this approach. Effective social protection, access to quality education and decent work for all were underlined as proven strategies for people's empowerment. Member States shared good practices and successful policy measures at the national and regional levels. As the policy outcome of the two-year cycle, the Commission adopted a resolution on the priority theme.

The panel discussion on the emerging issue of social drivers of sustainable development emphasized the importance of looking at sustainable development through a social lens. This was seen as essential to formulating an integrated and inclusive post-2015 development framework. It was noted that a focus on social drivers enables policymakers to understand social factors that drive or sustain development outcomes. Broadening the scope of social policy and initiatives would allow multidimensional challenges such as climate change, water and food security, energy, land use and natural or man-made disasters to be tackled, and more effective, durable, equitable and just solutions to be found. Focusing on social structures, institutions, behaviour and agency in formulating policies to promote sustainable development would enhance the transformative nature of policies and address social complexity as well as contextual diversity.

The Commission also held general discussions on issues related to social groups. The need for increased and effective participation by youth in decision-making processes at all levels, including in the post-2015 processes, was highlighted. The Commission discussed youth employment challenges, especially mismatches between young people's qualifications and the skills required for the labour market, and Member States shared a number of initiatives in tackling those challenges. Increased focus on youth in the works of the United Nations system was emphasized and the Five-Year Action Agenda of the Secretary-General was welcomed in that regard.

Various policy initiatives for older persons were discussed and the need to promote and protect their rights was noted. Among the issues highlighted were age-based discrimination, active ageing, awareness-raising to move away from a medical/welfare approach to a rights-based one, and the need to advance discussions of an international legally binding instrument. It was pointed out that the post-2015 development agenda could offer possibilities to address the issue of ageing at the core of the global development agenda.

A high-level panel discussion was held in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family. The important role families play in development was affirmed, and it was proposed to include a family focus in the post-2015 development agenda and discuss "family and development" in the Economic and Social Council. It was stressed that issues related to family, such as family poverty, children's well-being and social protection, reconciling of work and family life, gender equality and intergenerational solidarity issues, remained major concerns for many countries. The need for further research on family-related issues, effective family policy development and evaluation and greater recognition of family diversity was highlighted.

The Commission adopted six draft resolutions and two draft decisions which are recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The Commission also adopted one resolution and one decision which are brought to the attention of the Council.

In the draft resolution on the priority theme, "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all", the Council would request the Secretary-General to include, in his report entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, policy

recommendations on the empowerment of people, taking into account the discussions held at the fifty-second session of the Commission for Social Development under the priority theme.

Under the resolution on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Council would decide that the Commission should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership at its fifty-third session.

In the draft resolution on further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, the Council would request the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and other relevant stakeholders on: (a) a possible theme or themes for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, to be held in 2017; (b) how the review and appraisal process could better contribute to advancing the social integration and broad-based participation of older persons in development; and (c) how the mainstreaming of issues of ageing and older persons into the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council could be achieved.

In the draft resolution on observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond, the Council would urge Member States to give due consideration to advancing family policy development in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda.

In the draft resolution on promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda, the Council would request the Special Rapporteur to promote the implementation of the outcome of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and to further contribute to the development of a disability-inclusive, equitable and sustainable post-2015 development framework. Noting the expiry of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on disability on 31 December 2014, the Council would consider the possibility, at its fifty-third session, of another monitoring mechanism, with a view to strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in social development.

In the draft resolution on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development, the Council, having considered General Assembly resolution 68/1 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, would decide to have the Commission report on social aspects related to the agreed main theme of the Council in order to contribute to its work. It would also decide that the Commission should utilize its agenda item on emerging issues to promote consideration of relevant issues on the agenda of the Council, in particular the annual main theme of the Council and the integration segment. In addition, the Council would decide to maintain the two-year review and policy cycle for the 2015 and 2016 sessions, with the priority theme of "Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world", and to have the Commission keep its methods of work under review in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work and cycle of the Council. The Council would further decide to consider the biennialization of the Commission's resolutions in order to eliminate duplication and overlap in the consideration of related issues between the Council and the General Assembly.

In its resolution on visual health as a tool for the achievement of the empowerment of people, the Commission, recalling General Assembly resolutions related to global health and foreign policy, as well as the resolution of the World Health Assembly entitled "Towards universal eye health: a global action plan 2014-2019", acknowledges the importance of visual health for the empowerment of people and the eradication of poverty, and highlights the need for enhancing eye health for all. The Commission requests the Secretary-General to transmit the content of the resolution to the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2005/11 of 21 July 2005, 2006/18 of 26 July 2006, 2008/19 of 24 July 2008 and 2010/10 of 22 July 2010 on the future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recalling also its resolution 2012/7 of 26 July 2012, in which it decided that the Commission should keep its methods of work under review, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Review of methods of work of the Commission for Social Development"[1] requested therein,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 68/1 of 20 September 2013 entitled "Review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council", which also stipulates that the Economic and Social Council shall invite, inter alia, its subsidiary bodies to contribute, as appropriate, to its work in keeping with the agreed annual theme,

Recalling the commitment to and emphasizing the need to strengthen the Economic and Social Council, within its mandate under the Charter as a principal organ of the United Nations, in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognizing the key role of the Council in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Noting the acceleration of the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda and the relevance of the Commission's work in this respect,

1. *Recalls* that the current practice of discussing one core issue over a two-year period has allowed the Commission for Social Development to go into greater depth by also addressing related cross-cutting issues and emerging issues relevant to the theme under discussion;

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* For the discussion, see chap. II, paras. 2-4.

[1] E/CN.5/2013/12.

2. *Decides* that the Commission will report on social aspects related to the agreed main theme of the Economic and Social Council in order to contribute to its work;

3. *Also decides* to maintain the two-year review and policy cycle for the 2015 and 2016 sessions;

4. *Reaffirms* that the officers elected to the Bureau of the Commission should continue to be elected for a term of office of two years, in parallel with the review and policy cycle of 2015-2016;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the Commission, in fulfilling its mandate, shall assist the Economic and Social Council in monitoring, reviewing and appraising the progress achieved and problems encountered in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, and shall advise the Council thereon;

6. *Decides* that the priority theme for the 2015-2016 review and policy cycle shall allow the Commission to contribute to the work of the Economic and Social Council and shall be "Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world";

7. *Also decides* that the Commission should utilize, as appropriate, its agenda item on emerging issues to promote consideration of relevant issues on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council, in particular the annual main theme of the Council and the integration segment linked thereto, which will bring together the key messages from the Council system on the main theme and develop action-oriented recommendations for follow-up;

8. *Further decides* to consider the biennialization of the Commission's resolutions with a view to eliminating duplication and overlap and promoting complementarity in the consideration and negotiation of similar or related issues between the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

9. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders to continue to actively participate in the work of the Commission at an appropriately high level;

10. *Decides* that the Commission shall keep its methods of work, including the functioning of the two-year review and policy cycle, under review also in order to adjust, as appropriate, to the work and cycle of the Economic and Social Council.

* * *

Draft resolution II
Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[1] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[2] reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000[3] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4] and recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[5] the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,[6] General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[7]

Recognizing the commitments made with regard to meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit[4] and reaffirmed in the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 September 2008,[8] and noting the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004, including relevant decisions of African Union summits related to the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling the first session of the African Union Conference of Ministers in charge of Social Development, held in Windhoek from 27 to 31 October 2008, and the second session of the Conference of Ministers, held in Khartoum from 21 to 25 November 2010 on the theme "Strengthening social policy action towards social inclusion", welcoming the third session of the Conference of Ministers, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 November 2012, recalling in this regard the African Common Position on Social Integration and the Social Policy Framework for Africa, both of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in February 2009, as well as the African Common Position on Good Practices in Family Policy Development and Implementation, for the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family (2014), and the renewed Continental Plan of Action on the African Decade of Persons with Disabilities (2010-2019), all of which were endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in

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* For the discussion, see chap. III, paras. 3-7.

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[6] See General Assembly resolution 57/2.

[7] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

[8] General Assembly resolution 63/1.

January 2013, and taking note of the African Common Position on the Human Rights of Older Persons in Africa,

Noting the full integration of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[9] into the structures and processes of the African Union and the establishment of the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership as a technical body of the African Union to replace the secretariat of the New Partnership,

Noting with appreciation the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa adopted by the African Union, which calls for the creation of an enabling environment for adequate investments and the adoption of the sector reforms needed to produce the expected results aimed at promoting the economic and social development and reducing poverty in the continent through the implementation of integrated regional infrastructure networks,

Welcoming the ministerial statements on the themes "Industrialization for an emerging Africa" and "Unleashing Africa's potential as a pole of global growth", adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the Economic Commission for Africa Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development at their sixth and fifth joint meetings, held in Abidjan on 25 and 26 March 2013 and in Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 March 2012, respectively, and the consensus statement on the theme "Governing and harnessing natural resources for Africa's development" adopted at the eighth African Development Forum, held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 October 2012,

Remaining concerned that, while Africa continues to make steady progress towards attainment of the targets of the Millennium Development Goals, this progress is, however, not enough for all countries to attain all of the Goals by 2015, and in this regard emphasizing that concerted efforts and continued support are required to fulfil the commitments to address the special needs of Africa,

Expressing concern that attainment of the social development objectives may be hindered by the ongoing adverse impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and challenges posed by climate change,

Stressing that addressing Africa's special development needs should be given due attention in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting that Africa is abundantly endowed with natural resources, including many industrial minerals and agricultural resources that are exported mainly in primary form, and that the exploitation of the natural resources sector in Africa has for many years attracted foreign direct investment in capital-intensive enclave sectors, that has the potential, when paired with appropriate policies, including employment intensive policies, to spur structural transformation, create employment, contribute to poverty eradication and reduce inequality,

Emphasizing that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encouraging African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase and coordinate effectively their support for enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa,

[9] A/57/304, annex.

Recognizing the regional coordination mechanism of United Nations agencies and organizations working in Africa in support of the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development Programme of Action, as well as the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership, which aims to ensure coordination and coherence in the delivery of support for greater effectiveness and impact through increased joint programming and joint implementation of activities,

Recognizing also that capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and best practices are essential for the successful implementation of the New Partnership, and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community, partners of the New Partnership and United Nations agencies to continue to work towards sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development on the African continent, and for greater synergy and effective coordination between the New Partnership and the international initiatives related to Africa, and emphasizing the importance of the close collaboration of the African Union Commission and the United Nations as the co-organizers of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development,

Recognizing further that investments in people, especially their social protection, health and education, are essential to enhancing agricultural productivity and performance, and thereby key to growth and poverty reduction, through increasing decent job creation and employability opportunities, especially for women and youth, improving food security and nutrition and building resilience,

Noting with appreciation that the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and bilateral donors have provided substantial debt relief to 35 countries that have reached the completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which has considerably reduced their debt vulnerability and enabled them to increase their investments in social services,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that the development efforts of such countries need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[10]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development[9] to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

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[10] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[11] E/CN.5/2014/2.

3. *Also welcomes* the good progress that has been made in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, as reflected in particular by the number of countries that have signed up to participate in the Mechanism, the completion of the peer review process in some countries, the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in those countries and the completion of the annual progress reports and self-assessment processes, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of national preparatory processes for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the Mechanism as a matter of priority and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

4. *Takes note* of the development of Agenda 2063 as the African Union long-term strategy emphasizing industrialization, youth employment, improved natural resource governance and the reduction of inequalities,[12] and welcomes the decision on the organization of an Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Governments of the African Union to assess the progress in implementation of the 2004 Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation to be organized by the African Union in September 2014;[13]

5. *Recognizes* the valuable efforts made by the Steering Committee of the New Partnership in the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, particularly through the mechanism of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, under which impressive progress has been recorded in the conception of many critical infrastructure projects on the continent;

6. *Stresses* that industrialization is a critical engine of economic and social development and emphasizes the need to accelerate Africa's industrialization by the adoption and implementation of specific measures and actions at the national, regional and continental levels and with the support of and in collaboration with development partners and the international community;

7. *Also stresses* the importance of taking measures to promote the dynamic diversification of African economies through transforming African economies from resource dependence, increasing local processing of and value addition to natural resources in order to expand the domestic economy and increase revenue, and developing new industries in order to transform lives and create opportunities for more and better jobs;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women and girls in the implementation of the New Partnership, including the implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa;

9. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010, and acknowledges the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

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[12] See African Union, document Assembly/AU/Dec.508(XXII).

[13] See African Union, document Assembly/AU/Dec.498(XXII).

10. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership depends also on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

11. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

12. *Emphasizes* that the increasingly unacceptable high levels of poverty, inequality and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach to the development and implementation of social and economic policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, to promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development in order to ensure employment creation and decent work for all, to promote education, health and social protection and to enhance equality, social inclusion, political stability, democracy and good governance at all levels and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. *Also emphasizes* that identifying and removing barriers to opportunity, as well as ensuring access to basic social protection and social services, are necessary to break the cycle of poverty, inequality and social exclusion;

14. *Encourages* African countries to continue to prioritize structural transformation, modernize smallholder agriculture, add value to primary commodities, improve public and private institutions of economic and political governance and invest in major public infrastructure projects and in education and health in order to promote inclusive growth, generate full and productive employment and decent work for all and reduce poverty;

15. *Emphasizes* that economic development, including employment-intensive resource-based industrial development, infrastructural development and structural transformation, in particular in the rural economy, based on pragmatic and targeted policies to enhance productive capacities in Africa that are consistent with national development priorities and international commitments, can generate employment and income for all African men and women, including the poor, and therefore be an engine for poverty eradication and for achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

16. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

17. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development efforts in

developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability;

18. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

19. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation, and encourages the international community, including the international financial institutions, to support the efforts of African countries, including through trilateral cooperation;

20. *Welcomes* the various important initiatives undertaken by Africa's development partners in recent years, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa through ensuring the effective implementation of existing commitments, including through the African Union/New Partnership for Africa's Development African Action Plan 2010-2015: Advancing Regional and Continental Integration in Africa, which remains at the centre of the continent's engagement with partners;

21. *Encourages* African countries to intensify their efforts to strengthen national statistical capacity in order to produce reliable and timely statistics and indicators for the monitoring of national development policies and strategies and the implementation of commitments and the achievement of all development goals at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard urges donor countries and organizations and the international and regional statistical communities to support African countries in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development;

22. *Urges* continuous support for measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development in Africa, with special emphasis on the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty and hunger, health, education, the empowerment of women and gender equality, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, reduced cost of sending remittances through official channels, the empowerment of women in all aspects, including economic and political aspects, the promotion of social protection systems and the conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations of the World Trade Organization;

23. *Underlines* the importance for African Governments to build the productive capacity of agriculture, as a top priority, in order to increase rural incomes and ensure access to food for net food buyers, and stresses that greater efforts should be made to promote and implement sustainable agriculture, increase access for smallholder farmers, in particular women, to necessary agricultural resources, including productive assets, and improve access to infrastructure, information and markets, and that, furthermore, efforts should be made to promote

small and medium-sized enterprises that contribute to job growth and increase incomes along the agricultural value stream;

24. *Urges* Governments, within the framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, to expand investment financing to agriculture to at least 10 per cent of the annual budget of the national public sector while at the same time ensuring necessary action in policy and institutional reforms for enhanced performance of the agriculture industry and systems;

25. *Takes note* of the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its nineteenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on 15 and 16 July 2012, to proclaim 2014 the Year of Agriculture and Food Security in Africa to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

26. *Recognizes* the need for Africa's development partners that are supporting agriculture and food security in Africa to align their efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, using the Programme's investment plans for alignment of external funding, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[14]

27. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the commitments made by Governments during the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) has fallen short of expectations, and welcomes the proclamation of the Second Decade (2008-2017) by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007 in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals;

28. *Urges* African countries to pay close attention to inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth capable of being employment-intensive, including through employment-intensive investment programmes, which should be aimed at reducing inequalities, increasing employment and improving real per capita incomes in both rural and urban areas;

29. *Emphasizes* the need, in particular for African countries, to enhance capacity-building for sustainable development, and in this regard calls for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including through training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities;

30. *Also emphasizes* the importance of increasing international cooperation to improve the quality of and access to education, in particular for African countries, including through building and strengthening education-related infrastructure and increasing investment in education, and in this regard notes the Global Education First Initiative of the Secretary-General and its objectives and invites Member States to contribute to the Initiative, as appropriate, including through the allocation of adequate resources;

[14] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

31. *Urges* African countries and development partners to meet the needs of young people and empower them, in particular by tackling the high levels of youth unemployment through the development of education and training programmes that address illiteracy, enhance the employability and capabilities of young people, facilitate school-to-work transitions and expand guaranteed employment schemes, where appropriate, with particular attention to disadvantaged young people in both rural and urban areas;

32. *Recognizes* that improving access to school for all girls and boys, especially the poorest, and most vulnerable and marginalized, and their ability to receive a quality education, and improving the quality of education beyond primary school can have a positive impact in terms of empowerment and on social, economic and political participation and thus on the fight against poverty and hunger and can contribute directly to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

33. *Also recognizes* that Africa's youthful population creates significant opportunities for the continent's development, and underlines in this regard the importance of African countries creating appropriate policy environments to take advantage of the continent's demographic transition while adopting an inclusive results-based approach to development planning and implementation in accordance with national priorities and legislation;

34. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations, other relevant institutions and stakeholders, as appropriate, to provide relevant skills training for youth, high-quality health-care services and dynamic labour markets to employ a growing population;

35. *Calls upon* the international community to enhance support and fulfil its commitments to take further action in areas critical to Africa's economic and social development, and welcomes the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

36. *Encourages* all development partners to implement principles of aid effectiveness, as recalled in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted on 2 December 2008 by the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus;[15]

37. *Recognizes* the need for Governments and the international community to continue to make efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support the development of African countries, and welcomes the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard;

38. *Acknowledges* the activities of the Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank in African countries, and invites those institutions to continue their support for the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the New Partnership;

[15] General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

39. *Expresses deep concern* that illicit financial flows and poor legal, fiscal and regulatory frameworks for mineral resources undermine national development efforts, encourages African countries to take measures to address these challenges, and invites development partners to continue to assist African countries in tackling illicit financial flows;

40. *Encourages* Africa's development partners to continue to integrate the priorities, values and principles of the New Partnership into their development assistance programmes;

41. *Encourages* African countries and their development partners to place people at the centre of government development action, to secure core investment spending in health, education and social protection and to give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems, recognizing that social protection floors can provide a basis from which to address poverty and vulnerability, and in this regard takes note of Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 101st session, on 14 June 2012;

42. *Notes* the growing collaboration among the entities of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, and requests the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters;[16]

43. *Emphasizes* the importance for the cluster working on communication, advocacy and outreach to continue to muster international support for the New Partnership and to urge the United Nations system to demonstrate more evidence of cross-sectoral synergies to promote a comprehensive approach with regard to successive phases of planning and implementation of social development programmes in Africa;

44. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives, based on their national development priorities and strategies, to enable them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect acknowledges commitments made by development partners;

45. *Encourages* the international community to support African countries in addressing the challenges of climate change by providing the financial and technological resources and capacity-building training needed to support adaptation and mitigation action;

46. *Takes note* of the decision by the General Assembly to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa[17] enabling it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including by monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

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[16] The nine clusters include infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communications; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

[17] General Assembly resolution 68/247.

47. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to discuss in its annual programme of work those regional programmes that promote social development so as to enable all regions to share experiences and best practices, with the agreement of concerned countries, and in this regard requests that the work programmes of the Commission include priority areas of the New Partnership, as appropriate;

48. *Invites* engagement in intergovernmental efforts to continue to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the United Nations system in support of Africa and to continue supporting the Economic Commission for Africa in the execution of its mandate, particularly by working with its members to ensure that the post-2015 development agenda gives due consideration to Africa's social development priorities;

49. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should continue to give prominence to and raise awareness of the social dimensions of the New Partnership at its fifty-third session;

50. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Economic Commission for Africa, taking into consideration General Assembly resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, 65/284 of 22 June 2011, 66/286 of 23 July 2012, and 67/294 of 13 September 2013, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", to submit to the Commission for Social Development, for its consideration at its fifty-third session, a report on the social dimensions of the New Partnership, including, in cooperation with relevant United Nations bodies, an overview of current processes related to social development in Africa, including recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of the work of United Nations bodies while preserving the social dimensions of the New Partnership.

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Draft resolution III
Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2012/7, in which the Council decided that the priority theme for the 2013-2014 review and policy cycle of the Commission for Social Development would be "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all",

Reaffirming that the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[1] and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session,[2] as well as a continued global dialogue on social development issues, constitute the basic framework for the promotion of social development for all at the national and international levels,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration[3] and the development goals contained therein, as well as the commitments made at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, including the commitments made at the 2005 World Summit[4] and at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[5] and the outcome of the 2013 special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals,[6]

Expressing concern about the crippling effects of poverty, inequality and disparity all over the globe,

Recognizing that the empowerment of people is essential to achieving development,

Recognizing also that policies aimed at eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all as well as social integration, and policies intended to foster the empowerment of people, are mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing further that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of social and economic development, and that people should be the key focus of plans, programmes and policies at all levels so that the results of development fairly benefit all people,

Reaffirming that empowerment and participation are important for social development and that sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of all, including children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons

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* For the discussion, see chap. III, paras. 9-22.

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

[6] General Assembly resolution 68/6.

and groups, with due regard to the need for the full and equal participation of women,

Recalling the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: "The way forward: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond",[7] in which Governments reaffirmed their resolve to work together through a participatory approach involving the public sector and representatives of civil society, associations and organizations of persons with disabilities for disability-inclusive development and the commitment of the international community to the advancement of the rights of all persons with disabilities, which is deeply rooted in the goals of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[8] as well as to the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond,

Reaffirming that the empowerment of all people, in particular women and girls as well as youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, to strengthen their own capacity to make informed decisions in exercising the right and responsibility to take an active part in the affairs of the community in which they live is a main objective of development and its principal resource, and in this regard that empowerment requires the full participation of people in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of decisions, as appropriate, determining the functioning and well-being of our societies,

Recalling the outcome document of the Third Global Conference on Child Labour, held in Brasilia from 8 to 10 October 2013, and further recalling our understanding that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty, our vow to break the cycle of poverty within the framework of the internationally agreed goals, and the need for measures to improve access to free, compulsory and quality education and health care for all children, as well as to the progressive universalization of social protection,

Recalling also the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and its outcome document, entitled "The future we want",[9] in which Governments reaffirmed the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote the empowerment of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, including by removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors,

Recognizing that providing universal access to social services, including quality education, adequate and affordable water and sanitation and health care and other social care services, promoting employment and decent work for all and

[7] General Assembly resolution 68/3.
[8] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[9] General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex.

providing social protection floors consistent with national priorities and circumstances are important instruments for empowering people, and recognizing also the need to mobilize political commitment to full and equal access to and achievement in education of good quality for all, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people living in rural areas,

Stressing the importance of increasing efforts by the international community, Member States and all relevant groups of society, including social partners, to reduce inequalities and eliminate social exclusion and discrimination,

Acknowledging that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that the mobilization of domestic and international resources for social development and their effective use are central to a global partnership for development in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing the importance of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995, and recalling the decision of the General Assembly to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session the consideration of an appropriate celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the World Summit, in 2015, in the context of coordinated and integrated follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Acknowledging the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Reaffirms* that the ultimate goal of social development is to improve and enhance the quality of life of all people and that empowerment and participation are essential for democracy, harmony and social development;

3. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made by Member States in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[11] to ensure substantial public investment and promote private investment in human resource development and in capacity-building, including in health and education and social protection, as well as in empowerment and participation, especially for people living in poverty or suffering from social exclusion;

4. *Stresses* that Member States should prioritize the creation of a "society for all" with respect for the human rights of all individuals and based on equality, mutual responsibility and cooperation, access to essential services, including health care and social care services, and the promotion of the active participation of every member of society, without discrimination, in civic, social, economic, cultural and political activities, as well as participation in decision-making processes;

[10] E/CN.5/2014/3.

[11] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

5. *Reaffirms* the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as to the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all development efforts, recognizing that these are critical for achieving sustainable development and for efforts to combat hunger, poverty and disease and to strengthen policies and programmes that improve, ensure and broaden the full participation of women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life, as equal partners, and to improve their access to all resources needed for the full exercise of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by removing persistent barriers, including ensuring equal access to full and productive employment and decent work, as well as strengthening their economic independence, and also emphasizes that the education of women and girls is essential for poverty eradication and for their empowerment;

6. *Stresses* that special efforts should be made to foster the participation of all people, including women, people living in poverty and those belonging to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, in all aspects of political, economic, social, civic and cultural life, in particular the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as appropriate, of policies that affect them;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their efforts to strive for more inclusive, equitable, balanced, stable and development-oriented sustainable socioeconomic approaches to overcoming poverty, and, in view of the negative impact of inequalities on poverty, emphasizes the importance of improving access to quality education, employment, water and sanitation, health care and social protection;

8. *Encourages* Governments, with the cooperation of relevant entities, including social partners, as appropriate, to continue developing, improving and implementing inclusive, effective and sustainable social protection systems and social protection floors based on national priorities for all members of society, including women as well as disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, and in this regard takes note of recommendation No. 202 adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 14 June 2012, concerning national floors of social protection;

9. *Also encourages* Governments to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance, in particular, the employability of women and youth as well as older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and members of other disadvantaged groups and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work;

10. *Urges* Member States and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as all relevant actors, to continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance the employability of all members of society and to ensure their access to full and productive employment and decent work, including by improving access to formal and non-formal education, skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining, and long-distance education, including in information and communications technology and entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of all members of society in the different stages of their lives;

11. *Recognizes* that the creation of full and productive employment and decent work should be a central objective of national policies and that macroeconomic policy should contribute to creating more and better job opportunities and an environment that supports investment, growth and entrepreneurship, which is essential to the creation of new jobs;

12. *Also recognizes* that access to employment and decent work for all and social dialogue are essential for people's empowerment and participation, and calls for Member States to respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, in accordance with the International Labour Organization's Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

13. *Stresses* the relevance of the World Programme of Action for Youth,[12] including its priority areas regarding poverty, employment, participation and education, for the empowerment and development of youth, and in this regard recognizes the need to improve opportunities for young people to gain access to productive employment and decent work through increased investment in youth employment, active labour market support and public-private partnerships, as well as through the creation of enabling environments to facilitate the participation of young people in labour markets, in accordance with international rules and commitments;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, older persons and smallholder and subsistence farmers and to improve the livelihoods and empowerment of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, in particular in developing countries;

15. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002[13] in order to, inter alia, help societies balance the needs of different generations in their policies, promote economic empowerment and avoid age-based discrimination against older persons;

16. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen access to productive resources for disadvantaged and vulnerable persons, including by securing land tenure rights and other rights related to the use of natural resources in accordance with national legislation, priorities and policies and by improving access to a broad range of appropriate financial services;

17. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the capacity of national financial institutions to reach out to those who have no access to banking, insurance and other financial services, and also encourages them to adopt regulatory and supervisory frameworks that facilitate the safe and sound provision of services to such populations, increase access to information and promote financial literacy, particularly for women;

18. *Stresses* the potential of information and communications technology to improve the quality of life of all people in order to enable them to better participate in sustainable development and the global economy, and in this regard calls upon Member States, with the support of the United Nations system, donors, the private

[12] General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex, and resolution 62/126, annex.

[13] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

sector and civil society, to promote universal, non-discriminatory, equitable, safe and affordable access to information and communications technology, especially in schools and public places, and to remove the barriers to bridging the digital divide;

19. *Invites* Governments to enhance the capacity of the public administration to be transparent, accountable and responsive to the needs and aspirations of all people, without discrimination of any kind, and to foster broad-based participation in governance and development processes;

20. *Recognizes* that supportive institutional structures and participatory mechanisms, including consultative democratic institutions and processes, are necessary for the empowerment of people and that special efforts should be made to promote participation in policymaking and governance processes in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life, and to enhance the capacity of national institutions to be responsive to the needs and aspirations of all members of society;

21. *Encourages* Member States to take all necessary measures to eliminate discrimination of any kind against all persons in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, in particular those living in poverty, to refrain from adopting any laws, regulations or practices denying or limiting the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including economic, social and cultural as well as civil and political rights, and to ensure that people, in particular those living in poverty and women, have equal access to justice;

22. *Encourages* the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, improving access to finance, microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by national efforts on comprehensive social policy systems, including social protection floors, and in this regard takes note of International Labour Organization recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection;

23. *Recognizes* that there is a need for all donors to maintain and deliver on their existing bilateral and multilateral official development assistance commitments and targets, and that the full implementation of those commitments will substantially support the efforts of developing countries to achieve the social development objectives by promoting the empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all;

24. *Invites* Member States to give due consideration to promoting the empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and encourages Member States, in cooperation with civil society, the private sector, academia and social organizations, to make every possible effort to support good governance at the national and international levels and address the needs of the most vulnerable as well as promote their participation in decision-making processes;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, in his report entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", to be submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session, policy recommendations on the empowerment of people, taking into account the discussions held at the fifty-second session of the Commission for Social Development under the priority theme.

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Draft resolution IV
Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,[1] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[2]

Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] adopted on 13 December 2006, as a landmark convention affirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, and recognizing that it is both a human rights treaty and a development tool,

Recalling earlier operational frameworks, such as the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons[4] and the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,[5]

Welcoming the adoption of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: the way forward, a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond, held on 23 September 2013,[6] in which the Assembly reaffirmed the need for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities towards 2015 and beyond, recognizing persons with disabilities as agents and beneficiaries of development and acknowledging the value of their contributions to the general well-being, progress and diversity of society,

Convinced that addressing the profound social, cultural and economic disadvantage and exclusion experienced by many persons with disabilities, promoting the use of universal design, as appropriate, as well as the progressive removal of barriers to the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in all aspects of development, and promoting the equal enjoymen. by persons with disabilities of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a "society for all" in the twenty-first century,

Noting that, while progress has already been made by Governments, the international community and the United Nations system in mainstreaming disability as an integral part of the global development agenda, major challenges remain,

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* For the discussion, see chap. III, paras. 27 and 35-38.

[1] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

[4] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[5] General Assembly resolution 48/96, annex.

[6] See General Assembly resolution 68/3.

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations to improve accessibility, in particular, the opening of the Accessibility Centre at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, which contributes to a disability-inclusive United Nations by facilitating the participation of persons with disabilities in the meetings of the United Nations and their access to the documentation of the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda towards 2015 and beyond;[7]

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development and takes note of his report on monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;[8]

3. *Welcomes* the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, bearing in mind the need to create synergies with the existing United Nations mechanisms;

4. *Notes* the expiry of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on disability on 31 December 2014, and in this regard decides to consider the possibility, at its fifty-third session, of another monitoring mechanism, with a view to strengthening the mainstreaming of disability in social development;

5. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to promote the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities[6] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] including by supporting the relevant efforts of Member States and other stakeholders, and to further contribute to development of a disability-inclusive, equitable and sustainable post-2015 development framework;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to ensure that all development policies and programmes, including those regarding poverty eradication, social protection, full and productive employment and decent work, and appropriate measures for financial inclusion as well as accessible community and housing development, take into account the needs, rights and potentials of and benefit all persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others;

7. *Encourages* Member States, relevant regional organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies to achieve the full application and implementation of the international normative framework on disability and development by encouraging the ratification and implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and by considering the ratification of its Optional Protocol, as both human rights and development instruments;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for measures to ensure that persons with disabilities are not subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination or excluded from participation on an equal basis with others in the implementation of the international development goals, in particular women, children, youth, indigenous peoples and older persons;

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[7] E/CN.5/2014/6.

[8] See E/CN.5/2014/7.

9. *Decides* to continue to give due consideration to the issue of disability and development, including within the framework of United Nations operational activities, in accordance with relevant mandates, in order to enhance awareness and cooperation at all levels, including the participation, where appropriate, of United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks and institutions, and other relevant stakeholders, while ensuring coordination and avoiding any possible overlapping;

10. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations agencies and bodies, development agencies and international organizations and encourages the private sector to regard accessibility as both a means and goal of inclusive and sustainable development and therefore an essential investment that benefits all members of society; hence accessibility should be an integral part of programmes and projects relating to the built environment, transportation and information and communications technologies;

11. *Encourages* the mobilization of resources on a sustainable basis to mainstream disability in development at all levels, and in this regard underlines the need to promote and strengthen international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, in support of national efforts, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of national mechanisms, in particular in developing countries;

12. *Also encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders to improve disability data collection, analysis and monitoring for development policy planning, implementation and evaluation, fully taking into account regional contexts, share, where appropriate, relevant data and statistics with relevant agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, including the Statistical Commission, through appropriate mechanisms, and underline the need for internationally comparable data and statistics disaggregated by sex and age, including information on disability;

13. *Underlines* the importance of closely consulting with and actively involving persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, in the elaboration of the emerging post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

14. *Calls upon* all Governments to continue to cooperate and engage in direct dialogue with the Special Rapporteur and to provide him or her with all the relevant information needed to fulfil his or her mandate effectively;

15. *Expresses concern* at the insufficiency of resources for the Special Rapporteur and recognizes the importance of providing adequate resources for the implementation of the mandate by the Special Rapporteur;

16. *Encourages* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability;

17. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission at its fifty-third session an annual report on his or her activities in implementing the present resolution.

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Draft resolution V
Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[1] adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, the systematic review of its implementation by Member States was requested as being essential for its success in improving the quality of life of older persons,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004, the Commission for Social Development decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/29 of 25 July 2013 on the second review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 68/134 of 18 December 2013 and previous Assembly resolutions on ageing, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 24/20 of 27 September 2013 and its previous resolutions on ageing,

Noting that the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action will take place in 2017,

Noting also the work of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, established by the General Assembly in paragraph 28 of its resolution 65/182,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

Recognizing that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the Madrid Plan of Action remains limited or non-existent, which limits the scope of implementation efforts,

Bearing in mind that the second review and appraisal highlighted several major challenges faced by older persons in most regions that undermined the social, economic and cultural participation of the aged, namely, income security, access to age-appropriate health-care services, access to labour markets and social protection, protection from abuse and violence, and age discrimination,

Affirming the importance of national capacity-building as a prerequisite for successful implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action and an important component in promoting and protecting the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons,

Stressing the need to continue international cooperation, including through technical assistance for countries, aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of the rights of older persons, including the development of relevant national strategies, according to national development plans,

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* For the discussion, see chap. III, paras. 39-41.

[1] *Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Madrid, 8-12 April 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.4), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] E/CN.5/2014/4.

Recognizing the importance of integrating ageing into existing processes and work programmes of the United Nations system and its development activities, and of including older persons in policy implementation and evaluation on a regular basis,

Recognizing also the essential contribution that older men and women can make to the development of their societies and communities and to the well-being of the family, which can be enhanced by supportive policies, and stressing that older persons must be full participants in national development processes and share in the benefits of development,

Emphasizing the particular risks faced by older persons of neglect, physical and psychological abuse and violence, including in emergency situations,

Recognizing that population ageing is among the contributing factors to the rising incidence and prevalence of non-communicable diseases,

Recognizing also the vulnerability of older women to disability owing, inter alia, to gender differences in life expectancy and susceptibility to disease and gender inequalities over the life course, and calling for the elimination of gender- and age-based social and economic inequalities in the provision of health-care services,

1. *Expresses concern* that when ageing has not received adequate attention it has led to older persons being overlooked by and omitted from national development plans, poverty-reduction strategies and national employment priorities;

2. *Encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to mainstream the rights and concerns of older persons into their policy agendas in order to adequately address the social, economic, cultural, political and other factors that make older persons vulnerable to poverty, unemployment, inequality, humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters, violence, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to narrow gaps between policy and practice in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002,[1] and to consider the elaboration of national implementation strategies, which would include efforts to enhance national capacity-building on ageing, including by building institutional infrastructures, investing in human resources and mobilizing financial resources;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to participate effectively in the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action through, inter alia, improving data collection and sharing ideas, information and good practices;

5. *Reiterates* its invitation to Member States to set time-bound benchmarks for action at the national level based on the shortcomings and priorities identified at the national and regional levels of review and appraisal, in order to enhance implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

6. *Recognizes* that ageism is a widely prevalent and prejudicial attitude that may rest on the assumption that neglect of and discrimination against older persons is acceptable, and that ageism is the common source of, the justification for and the driving force behind age discrimination;

7. *Encourages* Member States to promote social integration and the realization of all human rights for older persons and to prevent age discrimination;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to adopt appropriate measures, including, if necessary, legislative measures at the national level to promote and protect the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons and to promote their full social, economic, cultural and political participation;

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider including in their national strategies, inter alia, policy implementation approaches, such as empowerment and participation, gender equality, awareness-raising and capacity development, and such essential policy implementation tools as evidence-based policymaking, mainstreaming, participatory approaches and indicators;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen efforts to develop their national capacity to set priorities and address the national implementation priorities identified during the review and appraisal exercise, bearing in mind the specific needs of older persons in natural disasters and emergencies, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms, research, data collection and analysis and the training of necessary personnel in the field of ageing;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to establish or strengthen strategic approaches and policy options in relation to the physical and mental health of older persons, in the light of new and emerging disease patterns, notably non-communicable diseases, and increased life expectancy, with particular attention to addressing health needs across a care continuum, including prevention, detection and diagnosis, management and rehabilitation, treatment and palliative care, with the aim of achieving comprehensive health-care coverage for older persons;

12. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their efforts to promote the participation of older persons in the decision-making process affecting their lives, and ageing with dignity;

13. *Recognizes* the crucial importance of family intergenerational interdependence, solidarity and reciprocity for sustainable social development, and encourages Member States to reinforce the intergenerational transmission of knowledge and positive values, including by acknowledging the instructive role of grandparents;

14. *Encourages* Member States to provide services and support to older persons, including grandparents, who have assumed responsibility for children who were abandoned or whose parents are deceased, have migrated or are otherwise unable to care for their dependants;

15. *Also encourages* Member States to support the national and international research community in developing studies on the impact of the Madrid Plan of Action on older persons and national social policies;

16. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other regional and subregional mechanisms, within their respective mandates, to support national efforts and to provide funding for research and data-collection initiatives on ageing in order to better understand the challenges and opportunities presented by population ageing and to provide policymakers with more accurate, practical and specific information and analysis on ageing, gender and disability, such as for policy planning, monitoring and evaluation;

17. *Invites* Member States to establish and/or strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations and organizations of older persons in order to improve their national capacity for policy formulation, implementation and monitoring in the area of ageing;

18. *Stresses* the need for additional capacity-building at the national level guided by each country's needs in order to promote and facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, and in this connection encourages Member States to support the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in order to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to provide expanded assistance to countries, upon their request;

19. *Encourages* the international community to enhance international cooperation to support national efforts to eradicate poverty, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, in order to achieve sustainable social and economic support for older persons, including to build capacity on ageing through stronger partnerships with civil society, such as organizations of older persons, academia, research foundations and community- and faith-based organizations, and with the private sector;

20. *Invites* Member States and all other major national and international stakeholders to continue their cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as the United Nations global focal point on ageing, in further implementing the Madrid Plan of Action;

21. *Acknowledges* the essential contributions of the United Nations regional commissions to the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including the organization of regional review and appraisal meetings and the preparation of their outcome documents, and calls upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the regional commissions, including their focal points on ageing, to enable them to continue their regional implementation activities;

22. *Invites* all relevant United Nations entities that can contribute to advancing the situation of older persons to, within their respective mandates, give greater priority to addressing the needs and concerns of older persons, while maximizing synergies;

23. *Recommends* that the situation of older persons, including the issues of poverty eradication, social integration, non-discrimination and empowerment, be taken into account in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and be given due consideration in the elaboration of the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and other relevant stakeholders on:

(a) A possible theme or themes for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, to be held in 2017;

(b) How the review and appraisal process could better contribute to advancing the social integration and broad-based participation of older persons in development;

(c) How the mainstreaming of issues of ageing and older persons into the work of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council could be achieved;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-third session, in 2015, a report on the modalities of the third review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action.

* * *

Draft resolution VI
Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001, 57/164 of 18 December 2002, 58/15 of 3 December 2003, 59/111 of 6 December 2004, 59/147 of 20 December 2004, 60/133 of 16 December 2005, 62/129 of 18 December 2007, 64/133 of 18 December 2009, 66/126 of 19 December 2011, 67/142 of 20 December 2012 and 68/136 of 18 December 2013 concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family and its tenth and twentieth anniversaries,

Recognizing that the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family provide a useful opportunity to draw further attention to the objectives of the Year for increasing cooperation at all levels on family issues and for undertaking concerted actions to strengthen family-centred policies and programmes as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development,

Recognizing also that the follow-up to the International Year of the Family is an integral part of the agenda and of the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for Social Development,

Recognizing that the family, as the natural and fundamental group unit of society, has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Stressing the importance of creating a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families, recognizing that equality between women and men and respect for all of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle of shared parental responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child,

Convinced that equality between men and women, women's equal participation in employment and shared parental responsibility are essential elements of policy on the family,

Recognizing that the overall objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes continue to guide national and international efforts to improve family well-being worldwide, and address emerging issues that impact the family,

Noting the importance of designing, implementing and monitoring family-oriented policies, especially in the areas of poverty eradication, full employment and decent work, work-family balance, social integration and intergenerational solidarity,

* For the discussion, see chap. III, paras. 34 and 42-46.

Recognizing that the family can contribute to eradicating poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

Noting that single-headed households, child-headed households, intergenerational and intragenerational households are particularly vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion,

Acknowledging that the family plays a key role in social development and as such should be strengthened, with attention to the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of its members,

Noting the active role of the United Nations in enhancing international cooperation in family-related issues, particularly in the areas of research and information, including the compilation, analysis and dissemination of data,

Emphasizing that it is necessary to increase coordination of the activities of the United Nations system on family-related issues in order to contribute fully to the effective implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes,

Convinced that civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking and, as appropriate, policy evaluation, in respect of family policy development and capacity-building,

Recalling that the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family will be observed during the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014[1] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Recalls* its invitation to all States to view 2014 as a target year by which concrete efforts will be taken to improve family well-being through the implementation of effective national policies, strategies and programmes;

3. *Encourages* Governments to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes and to integrate a family perspective into national policymaking;

4. *Urges* Member States to give due consideration to advancing family policy development in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

5. *Invites* Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system as well as other relevant stakeholders to take into account the role of the family, as a contributor to sustainable development, and the need to strengthen family policy development, in their ongoing efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and future United Nations development goals;

6. *Encourages* Member States to take into consideration the panel discussion held in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year

[1] A/69/61-E/2014/4.

of the Family at the fifty-second session of the Commission for Social Development in order to guide its future deliberations on family issues, with the aim of establishing appropriate follow-up processes to guide national policy development;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen or, if necessary, establish relevant national agencies or governmental bodies responsible for the implementation and monitoring of family policies and to research the impact of social policies on the family and its members;

8. *Further encourages* Member States to continue their efforts to develop appropriate policies to address family poverty, social exclusion, work-family balance and intergenerational solidarity and to share good practices in those areas;

9. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations and regional entities, civil society organizations, the private sector and academic institutions to promote and advance family empowerment through appropriate family-centred policies and programmes;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt effective means to reduce family poverty and prevent the intergenerational transfer of poverty through family-centred benefits and social protection measures, such as old-age pensions, cash transfers, housing assistance, child benefits and tax breaks;

11. *Further encourages* Member States to promote family policies in support of work-family balance and to strengthen flexible provisions for parental leave, extend flexible working arrangements for employees with family responsibilities, including flexible part-time job opportunities and arrangements, promote gender equality and empowerment of women, including by eliminating workplace discrimination against women and men with family responsibilities, and enhance paternal involvement and shouldering of responsibilities and support a wide range of quality childcare arrangements, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child;

12. *Encourages* Member States to invest in intergenerational programmes for helping families in their caregiving responsibilities, including care for family members of all ages, and facilitating intergenerational exchanges and support through, inter alia, the provision of social protection schemes, including pensions, and investment in cross-generational facilities, volunteering programmes aimed at youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, mentoring and job-sharing programmes;

13. *Also encourages* Member States to develop and implement policies and national strategies to prevent violence within the family as a whole, including child abuse, elder abuse and domestic violence, and thereby enhance the well-being of all of its members;

14. *Recommends* that United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, and invites relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research and academic institutions to work closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in a coordinated manner on family-related issues;

15. *Encourages* Member States to consider establishing partnerships with civil society organizations, the private sector and academic institutions, as appropriate, in support of family-oriented policy and programme design;

16. *Also encourages* Governments to support the United Nations Trust Fund on Family Activities to enable the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to continue research activities and provide assistance to countries, upon their request;

17. *Further encourages* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, within existing resources, to continue to cooperate with Governments, the United Nations system and civil society in strengthening national capacities through the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes;

18. *Invites* Member States, United Nations agencies and bodies, civil society organizations and academic institutions to continue providing information on their activities in support of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes and to share good practices and data on family policy development to be included in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General.

* * *

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission for Social Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development

The Economic and Social Council approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development as set out below:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

(a) Priority theme: rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world

(b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

(i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;

(ii) Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;

(iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;

(iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

(v) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

Report of the Secretary-General on the modalities for the third review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development

(c) Emerging issues (to be determined).

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on emerging issues

4. Programme questions and other matters:

(a) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2016-2017;

(b) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work of the Division for Social Policy and Development for the biennium 2016-2017

5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission.

6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-third session.

Draft decision II
Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fifty-second session.[1]

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 6* (E/2014/26).

C. Resolution and decision brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following resolution and decision adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 52/1
Visual health as a tool for achievement of the empowerment of people*

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/98 and other previous resolutions related to global health and foreign policy,

Reaffirming the right of every human being to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, without discrimination as to race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition, and the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and one's family,

Mindful that the World Health Organization estimates that 285 million people worldwide live with visual impairment and that the two main causes of visual impairment are uncorrected refractive errors and cataracts, and that such impairments are more frequent among older persons and poorer segments of the population,

Recalling resolution 66.4 of the World Health Assembly, entitled "Towards universal eye health: a global action plan 2014-2019", in which the Assembly states that 80 per cent of all visual impairment can be prevented or cured and that about 90 per cent of the world's visually impaired live in developing countries, as well as other World Health Assembly resolutions that acknowledge the links between poverty and blindness, and that blindness places a heavy economic burden on families, communities and countries, particularly developing countries,

Recognizing that poverty can affect vulnerable people living with visual impairments and increase their likelihood of not having access to basic health, education and social services and thereby make them more vulnerable to isolation, ill health and economic problems,

Stressing the importance of the global action plan 2014-2019 on universal eye health, endorsed by the World Health Assembly in its resolution 66.4, which encourages the development and implementation of integrated national eye health policies, plans and programmes to enhance universal eye health and promotes effective partnerships to strengthen eye health, respecting the interrelated principles of universal access and equity, human rights, evidence-based practice, a life course approach and empowerment of people with visual impairment,

1. *Recognizes* that people affected by vision impairments should be able to participate fully in the social, economic, political and cultural aspects of society;

* For the discussion see chap. III, paras. 48-51.

2. *Recognizes* the leading role of the World Health Organization as the primary specialized agency for health, including its role and functions with regard to health policy in accordance with its mandate;

3. *Encourages* Governments to develop and to strengthen eye-care services and to integrate them into the existing health-care system at all levels, in order to promote the best possible vision for all people, thereby contributing to improving quality of life and favourable economic, social and health conditions for individuals and society;

4. *Welcomes* the World Intellectual Property Organization Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works For Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled, signed in Morocco on 27 June 2013, the first international treaty to focus on copyright exceptions to facilitate the creation of accessible versions of books and other copyrighted works, recognizing its potential to promote the empowerment of and access to education by visually impaired persons, and encourages Member States to consider its ratification;

5. *Acknowledges* that visual health contributes significantly to the quality of life and empowerment of all members of society, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and people living in vulnerable situations, through enhancing their capacities to respond to the challenges posed owing to sight deficiency by enabling them to combat poverty in relation to the opportunities of decent work, social inclusion and poverty eradication;

6. *Encourages* Governments to develop and to strengthen partnerships between the public sector, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society and community programmes and activities oriented at providing comprehensive eye-care services to all people, with the aim also to promote social inclusion;

7. *Encourages* States and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen their collaboration and partnership towards the implementation of the global action plan 2014-2019 on universal eye health, taking into account the linkages between visual health and empowerment and participation for social inclusion;

8. *Takes note* of the discussions regarding social drivers for sustainable development as the emerging issue of 2014, and recognizes the relevance of visual health in this regard;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the content of the present resolution to the Director-General of the World Health Organization.

* * *

Decision 52/102
Documents considered by the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-second session

The Commission for Social Development takes note of the following documents that were before it at its fifty-second session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth;[1]

(b) Note by the Secretariat on emerging issues: the social drivers of sustainable development.[2]

* * *

[1] E/CN.5/2014/5.
[2] E/CN.5/2014/8.

Chapter II

Organizational matters: further review of the methods of work of the Commission

1. The Commission considered the review of its methods of work, under agenda item 2, at its 10th meeting, on 21 February 2014.

Action taken by the Commission

2. At the 10th meeting of the Commission, on 21 February, the Vice-Chair and facilitator of the draft resolution, Julia Thallinger (Austria), made a statement in connection with a draft resolution entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development" (E/CN.5/2014/L.4), submitted by her on the basis of informal consultations.

3. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and proceeded to act on draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.4.

4. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted the draft resolution and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

5. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Chapter III

Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

1. The Commission considered agenda item 3 at its 2nd to 10th meetings, on 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 21 February 2014. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (E/CN.5/2014/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all (E/CN.5/2014/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (E/CN.5/2014/4);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth (E/CN.5/2014/5);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (E/CN.5/2014/6);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (E/CN.5/2014/7);

(g) Note by the Secretariat on emerging issues: the social drivers of sustainable development (E/CN.5/2014/8);

(h) Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/69/61-E/2014/4),

(i) Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.5/2014/NGO/1-59).

2. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 February 2014, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, introduced the documentation under agenda item 3 as a whole.

Action taken by the Commission under agenda item 3 as a whole

Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

3. At the 10th meeting, on 21 February, the observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (E/CN.5/2014/L.9).

4. Subsequently, Turkey[1] joined in co-sponsoring the draft resolution.

[1] In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

5. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council and proceeded to act on the draft resolution.

6. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.9 and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

A. Priority theme: promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all

8. The Commission considered agenda item 3 (a) at its 2nd to 5th, 9th and 10th meetings, on 11, 12, 18 and 21 February 2014.

9. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 February, the Commission began its general discussion of item 3 (a) and heard statements by the representatives of Finland, Mongolia, Chile and Belarus.

10. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the observers for the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Indonesia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Greece (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), Nicaragua and South Africa.

11. At its 4th meeting, on 12 February, the Commission continued its general discussion of item 3 (a) and heard statements by the representatives of the Russian Federation, Nepal, the Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ukraine, Japan, Mexico, Egypt and Brazil.

12. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for Estonia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Colombia, Italy, Indonesia, Norway, the Syrian Arab Republic, Sweden, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lesotho, Israel and India.

13. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Interregional Union of Life Help for Mentally Handicapped Persons "Sail of Hope"; and Association of Medical Doctors of Asia.

14. At its 5th meeting, on 12 February, the Commission continued its general discussion of item 3 (a) and heard statements by the representatives of Spain, Cameroon, El Salvador, Romania, the United States of America, China, Germany, Burkina Faso, the Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Zimbabwe, Cuba and the Sudan.

15. At the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for Kazakhstan, Algeria, Ghana, Zambia, Lithuania, Botswana, Morocco, Turkey and Senegal.

16. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta made a statement.

17. At the 5th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the International Labour Organization and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia.

18. At its 9th meeting, on 18 February, the Commission continued its general discussion of item 3 (a) and heard statements by the representatives of Argentina and Ecuador.

19. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the observers for Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Swaziland and Eritrea.

20. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

21. At the 9th meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: SustainUS; International Council on Social Welfare; Fraternité Notre Dame; World Youth Alliance; Alliance Defense Fund; International Federation of Journalists; and Global Foundation for Democracy and Development.

Panel discussion

22. At its 3rd meeting, on 11 February, the Commission held a panel discussion on the priority theme "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all". Following the opening remarks by the Chair of the Commission, Sewa Lamsal Adhikari, Deputy Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, and the moderator of the discussion, Danilo Türk, former President of Slovenia and member of the Club de Madrid, the Commission heard presentations by the following panellists: Bakang Mbock, Minister of Social Affairs of Cameroon; Susanna Huovinen, Minister of Health and Social Services of Finland; Carlos Rafael Urquilla Bonilla, Under-Secretary for Social Inclusion of the Presidency of El Salvador; John Gaventa, Director of the Coady International Institute and Vice-President of International Development, Saint Francis Xavier University, Canada; and Fabio Palacio, Representative of the NGO Committee on Social Development, representing the International Movement ATD Fourth World. The Commission then engaged in an interactive dialogue with the panellists, in the course of which the representatives of Romania, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador, as well as the observer for Slovenia, participated. The observer for the European Union also intervened. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also participated: Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat; International Federation of Journalists; and International Federation on Ageing. The Chair's summary of the panel discussion is available from the website of the Commission (http://undesadspd.org/ CommissionforSocialDevelopment/Sessions/2014.aspx).

Action taken by the Commission on agenda item 3 (a)

23. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and proceeded to act

on draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.8, entitled "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all", which was submitted by the Chair of the Commission, Sewa Lamsal Adhikari (Nepal), on the basis of informal consultations.

24. At the same meeting, the representative of Nepal made a statement and orally revised the eleventh preambular paragraph, in her capacity as facilitator of the draft resolution.

25. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.8, as orally revised, and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

B. Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups

26. The Commission considered agenda item 3 (b) at its 2nd, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th meetings, on 11, 13, 14, 18 and 21 February 2014.

27. At its 6th meeting, on 13 February 2014, the Commission heard a presentation by Shuaib Chalklen, Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission. The Commission subsequently engaged in an interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur, who responded to a question posed by the observer for the European Union.

28. At the same meeting, the Commission began its general discussion of agenda item 3 (b) and heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait, the Russian Federation, Austria, Mongolia, Brazil, Argentina, Zimbabwe, Ukraine, El Salvador, China, Romania and the Republic of Korea.

29. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the observers for Greece (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine), South Africa, Qatar, Sweden, Thailand, Belgium, Malta, Slovenia and Bulgaria.

30. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the International Federation of Associations of the Elderly, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

31. At its 9th meeting, on 18 February, the Commission continued its general discussion of agenda item 3 (b) and heard statements by the representatives of Cuba and Chile.

32. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Colombia.

33. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Universal Peace Federation; International Longevity Center; Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization; Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights; SOS Kinderdorf International; Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries; and Baltic Sea Forum.

Panel discussion in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

34. At its 8th meeting, on 14 February, the Commission held a panel discussion in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family, 2014. Following the opening remarks by the chair of the meeting and moderator of the discussion, Carlos García González, Vice-Chair of the Commission and Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations, the Commission heard presentations by the following panellists: Valentin Rybakov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus; Katharina Spiess, Head, Department of Education and Family, German Institute for Economic Research and Professor, Freie Universität Berlin; Kathleen Otte, New York Regional Director, Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America; Noor Al-Malik Al-Jehani, Executive Director, Doha International Family Institute in Qatar; and Jean-Baptiste Koah, expert consultant on gender and development and social protection and former Director of Family Empowerment, Ministry of the Empowerment of Women and the Promotion of the Family of Cameroon. The Commission then engaged in an interactive dialogue with the panellists, in the course of which the representatives of Cameroon and Burkina Faso, and the observers for Italy and Switzerland, as well as the observer for the European Union, participated. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also participated: International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics; International Federation for the Prevention of Elder Abuse; Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat National Humanitarian Foundation; Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America; HelpAge International; and Global Foundation for Democracy and Development.

Action taken by the Commission on agenda item 3 (b)

Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda

35. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and proceeded to act on draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.7, entitled "Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda", which was submitted by the Chair of the Commission on the basis of informal consultations.

36. At the same meeting, the representative of Nepal and facilitator of the draft resolution made a statement.

37. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.7 and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

38. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

39. At the 10th meeting of the Commission, on 21 February, the Vice-Chair and facilitator of the draft resolution, Larysa Belskaya (Belarus), made a statement in connection with a draft resolution entitled "Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002" (E/CN.5/2014/L.3), submitted by her on the basis of informal consultations.

40. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council and proceeded to act on the draft resolution.

41. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.3, and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

42. At the 10th meeting, on 21 February, the observer for the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf of the States Members of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond" (E/CN.5/2014/L.5).

43. Subsequently, Belarus and Turkey[1] joined in co-sponsoring the draft resolution.

44. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council and proceeded to act on the draft resolution.

45. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.5 and recommended it to the Economic and Social Council for its final adoption (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI).

46. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

C. Emerging issues: the social drivers of sustainable development

Panel discussion

47. At its 7th meeting, on 14 February, the Commission held a panel discussion on the emerging issue of the social drivers of sustainable development. Following the opening remarks by the Chair of the Commission, a keynote address was delivered by the Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning, Amina Mohammed. The panel discussion was moderated by Sarah Cook, Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and the panellists included Magino Corporán, Director, National Council for Disability of the Dominican Republic; Rudi Delarue, Deputy Head of Unit for external relations and enlargement, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion; and Heidi Hackmann, Executive Director, International Social Science Council. The Commission subsequently engaged in an interactive dialogue with the

panellists, in which the representatives of Brazil, the Russian Federation, Kuwait and the Sudan and the observer for Namibia, as well as the observer for the European Union, participated. The representatives of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also participated: European Disability Forum; HelpAge International; and International Network for Prevention of Elder Abuse. The Chair's summary of the panel discussion is available from the website of the Commission (http://undesadspd.org/CommissionforSocialDevelopment/Sessions/2014.aspx).

Action taken by the Commission on agenda item 3 (c)

Visual health as a tool for achievement of the empowerment of people

48. At the 10th meeting of the Commission, on 21 February, the Vice-Chair and facilitator of the draft resolution, Carlos García González (El Salvador) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) introduced a draft resolution entitled "Visual health as a tool for achievement of the empowerment of people" (E/CN.5/2014/L.6) and orally corrected the text.

49. At the same meeting, the Commission agreed to the proposal of the Chair to waive the relevant provision of rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council and proceeded to act on the draft resolution.

50. At its 10th meeting, on 21 February, the Commission adopted draft resolution E/CN.5/2014/L.6, as orally corrected (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 52/1).

51. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States of America.

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Chapter IV
Programme questions and other matters

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017

1. At the 9th meeting, on 18 February, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, made an introductory statement, in the course of which the Commission's attention was brought to the proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017 (subprogramme 2, Social policy and development), circulated in an informal paper (E/CN.5/2014/CRP.1).

Chapter V

Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission

1. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 10th meeting, on 21 February 2014. It had before it the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission (E/CN.5/2014/L.2).

2. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda and documentation for its fifty-third session (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

Chapter VI

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second session

1. At the 10th meeting, on 21 February, Larysa Belskaya (Belarus), Vice-Chair and Rapporteur of the Commission, introduced the draft report of the Commission, as contained in document E/CN.5/2014/L.1.

2. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and entrusted the Vice-Chair-cum-Rapporteur with its completion.

Chapter VII
Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission for Social Development held its fifty-second session at United Nations Headquarters on 15 February 2013, and from 11 to 21 February 2014. The Commission held 10 meetings (1st to 10th).

2. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 February, the Chair of the fifty-second session, Sewa Lamsal Adhikari (Nepal), opened the regular session and made a statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, Carlos García González (El Salvador), and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs addressed the Commission.

4. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations, Bénédicte Frankinet, in her capacity as co-facilitator of the informal consultations of the General Assembly on the further review of the implementation of Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council.

5. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Chair of the NGO Committee for Social Development made a statement on the outcome of the Civil Society Forum held on 10 February 2014.

B. Attendance

6. The session was attended by representatives of 38 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-Member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended (the list of participants is contained in document E/CN.5/2014/INF/1).

C. Election of officers

7. In its decision 2002/234, the Economic and Social Council decided that, immediately following the closure of a regular session, the Commission would hold the first meeting of its subsequent regular session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chair and other members of the Bureau.

8. At the 1st meeting of its fifty-second session, held on 15 February 2013, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decisions 2010/10 and 2012/7, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chair:

Sewa Lamsal Adhikari (Nepal)

Vice-Chairs:

Julia Thallinger (Austria)
Larysa Belskaya (Belarus)
Amira Fahmy (Egypt)
Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)

9. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 February 2014, the Commission designated the Vice-Chair of the Commission, Larysa Belskaya (Belarus), as Rapporteur for the session.

D. Agenda and organization of work

10. At its 2nd meeting, on 11 February 2014, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.5/2014/1. The agenda read as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly:
   (a) Priority theme: promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all;
   (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:
      (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;
      (ii) Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities;
      (iii) World Programme of Action for Youth;
      (iv) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;
      (v) Family issues, policies and programmes;
   (c) Emerging issues: the social drivers of sustainable development.
4. Programme questions and other matters.
5. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second session.

11. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chair, the Commission approved its organization of work, as contained in document E/CN.5/2014/1, annex I, as orally revised, and established time limits for statements in the general discussion.

E. Documentation

12. The list of documents before the Commission at its fifty-second session is contained in the annex to the present report.

Annex

List of documents before the Commission for Social Development at its fifty-second session

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
A/69/61-E/2014/4	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014
E/CN.5/2013/12	2	Report of the Secretary-General on the review of methods of work of the Commission for Social Development
E/CN.5/2014/1	2	Provisional annotated agenda and proposed organization of work
E/CN.5/2014/2	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
E/CN.5/2014/3	3 (a)	Report of the Secretary-General on promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all
E/CN.5/2014/4	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on the further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002
E/CN.5/2014/5	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on policies and programmes involving youth
E/CN.5/2014/6	3 (b)	Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming disability in the development agenda towards 2015 and beyond
E/CN.5/2014/7	3 (b)	Note by the Secretary-General on monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities
E/CN.5/2014/8	3 (c)	Note by the Secretariat on emerging issues: the social drivers of sustainable development
E/CN.5/2014/9	3 (c)	Note verbale dated 20 January 2014 from the Permanent Mission of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat
E/CN.5/2014/L.1		Draft report of the Commission on its fifty-second session

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title*
E/CN.5/2014/L.2	5	Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-third session of the Commission for Social Development
E/CN.5/2014/L.3	3 (b) (iv)	Draft resolution entitled "Further implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002"
E/CN.5/2014/L.4	2	Draft resolution entitled "Future organization and methods of work of the Commission for Social Development"
E/CN.5/2014/L.5	3 (b) (v)	Draft resolution entitled "Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond"
E/CN.5/2014/L.6	3 (c)	Draft resolution entitled "Visual health as a tool for achievement of the empowerment of people"
E/CN.5/2014/L.7	3 (ii)	Draft resolution entitled "Promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and mainstreaming disability in the post-2015 development agenda"
E/CN.5/2014/L.8	3 (a)	Draft resolution entitled "Promoting empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all"
E/CN.5/2014/L.9	3	Draft resolution entitled "Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development"
E/CN.5/2014/CRP.1	4	Draft programme of work of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for the biennium 2016-2017
E/CN.5/2014/NGO/1-59	3 (a) and 3 (b)	Statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council